

The Weekly Shelby News.

BY HENRY F. MIDDLETON.

VOL: 16:-NO: 49.

(TRUTH AND OUR NATIVE LAND—FEARLESSLY, FAITHFULLY, AND FIRMLY.)

SHELBYVILLE, KY., DECEMBER 5, 1855.

\$2 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

WHOLE NO: 829.

The Weekly Shelby News,
Devoted to Politics, Literary, Miscellaneous, and General Intelligence; is the LARGEST and CHEAPEST village newspaper published in the State; and will be sent (free of postage in Shelby county,) to single subscribers.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

"IN A.D.V.A.N.C.E.—\$2.50 payable within six months after subscribing, at which time all subscriptions will be considered due, and chargeable with interest. No paper discontinued (except at the option of the Editor) unless for non-payment, or for failure to notify ad-continuance, will be considered a new engagement, and the paper forwarded accordingly.

Any person procuring us FIVE subscribers and remitting us \$1.00, will receive a free copy of the paper.

All letters and communications through the post office to the Editor must be sent free of postage.

The circulation of the Shelby Weekly News is large, and is constantly increasing. As a medium of communicating with the public, its general and wide circulation affords rare opportunities. Terms are as follows:

For a square, 12 lines or less, one insertion, \$1.00
Each additional insertion..... 25
Post and Processing Notices, each..... 50
Quarter a column 12 months, or a column 3..... 40
For 12 lines or less, six months..... 7.00
For 12 lines or less, twelve months..... 12.00
Quarter a column 12 months, or a column 3..... 30.00
Half a column 12 months, or a column 3..... 60.00
Quarter a column for 18 months..... 60.00

For announcement of Marriages and Deaths published gratis. Obituary Notices, Tributes of Respect, etc., will be charged five cents per each words—the money to accompany the manuscript.

Regular advertisers and all others sending communications, or requiring notices, designed to call attention to their business, are requested to make arrangements with the paper, so that notices may be made for admittance; all notices of private associations; every notice designed to call attention to private enterprises, or calculated or purposed to injure the reputation of individuals or institutions, that do not possess general popularity, will only be inserted with the understanding that the same is to be paid for, at the rate of ten cents per line. If inserted in the editorial column, which is always the discretion of the editor, it will be charged at the rate of not less than ten cents per line.

Advertisements not considered by the year, half-yearly or quarterly, unless specially agreed upon; and the privilege of yearly advertisers to be confined to the current business, or other advantages, will not be granted, unless the business as agreed for, is to be paid for extra. Advertisements not marked by the advertiser, the number of insertions, will be inserted at full price.

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of altering their advertisements during the year. More frequent changes will be charged for.

HAVING recently added a variety of new type to our OFFICE, we are now prepared to execute all orders for any and every kind of Job Printing, in the most elegant style, on short notice, and at prices that will not exceed the competition.

Ornamental Printing with gold, bronze, and colored inks.

LOCAL MEMORANDUMS.

TEMPLES OF HONOR.

Shelby Temple, No. 21, T. H. and T. Reg-
ular Meeting, every Friday night, at Temple
Hall, at 7 o'clock.

J. McDavid, W.C. G. W. Miner, W.A.R.
F. Seaman, W.F.R. John Willis, W.T.
W. F. Caplinger, W.U. W.M. Sharrard, W.D.
J. Clemmons, W.G. J. S. Sharrard, W.S.

SILVER WIRE SOCIAL DEGREE, No. 21, meets
first and third Wednesdays, at 7 o'clock.

Mrs. A. Veege, S.P.T. J. S. Sharrard, B.F.T.
Miss A. Campbell, S.V.T. J. L. Neal, B.V.T.
Miss Mary Weakley, R.C. Frank Seaman, B.R.
Miss Lucy A. Dear, S.U. E.R. Campbell, B.U.
Miss Anna C. Martin, B.C. Frank Seaman, B.R.
Miss Eunice S. P. T. J. Cameron, B.P.T.
Clayville Temple, No. 30. Meets every
Wednesday night, in Odd Fellows' Hall, at 74.
J. L. Neal, W.C. T. E. R. Campbell, B.W.T.
S. Moyers, W.R. J. McDavid, W.T.
B. W. Hollett, W.R. W. F. Caplinger, W.T.
W. Hollett, W.U. A. M. Basket, W.D.U.
B. M. Beckham, W.G. J. W. Fairweather, W.S.

SONS OF LIBERTY.

Golden Rule Division, No. 81, S. I. of O. F.—
Regular Meeting, every Tuesday night, at Odd Fel-
lows' Hall, at 7 o'clock.

J. H. Smith, W. F. B. Rogers, W. A.
W. W. Williams, R.S. J. McDavid, W.T.
W. W. Miller, T. R. Frank Seaman, B.R.
W. Miller, C. Frank Seaman, A.C.
J. Gray, I.S.

ODD FELLOWS.

Howard Lodge, No. 15, I. O. O. F.—Reg-
ular Meeting, every Monday night, at Odd Fel-
lows' Hall, at 7 o'clock.

J. McDavid, N.G. L. Gruber, V.G.
W. W. Williams, R.S. J. McDavid, W.T.
W. W. Miller, C. Frank Seaman, A.C.
J. Gray, I.S.

Blind Ballard Lodge, No. 23, I. O. O. F.—
Regular Meeting, every Thursday night, at 7
o'clock; at Odd Fellows' Hall, Clayville Ky.

C. D. Dean, W.C. B. Veech, G.
J. McDavid, W.C. B. Veech, G.
J. McDavid, W.C. B. Veech, G.
J. McDavid, W.C. B. Veech, G.

SALEM Encampment, No. S. I. O. O. F.—
Regular Meeting, on the first and third Friday
nights of each month, at Odd Fellows' Hall, at 7
o'clock.

E. S. Hill, W.C. B. Veech, G.
J. McDavid, W.C. B. Veech, G.
J. McDavid, W.C. B. Veech, G.

SHILOH Royal Arch Chapter, No. 2, Regular
Meeting, on the first Monday in each month, at
Masonic Hall, at 7 o'clock.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Poly Justice—Folding Winlock.
Town Marshal—John Willis.

Trustees—R. Neel, Chairman, R. C. Tevis,
L. W. Shaffer, F. H. Hickman, J. W. Hick-
man, C. C. Watts, A. C. Martin.

Treasurer—John Willis.

Clerk and Collector—John Churchill.

Street Surveyor, W.C. B. Veech, G.

Assessor—Alpheus F. Hickman.

Standing Commissioner to settle with Executors,
Administrators, &c.—S. C. Whitaker.

Administrator—Nostitutes' Courts—Constables.

Dist.—H. Frazer and John Hall, Magis-
trates; H. Lawell, Constable. Courts: first Fri-
day in March, June, September and December.

Dist.—T. G. Dunlap and J. E. Scowen, Magis-
trates; H. Lawell, Constable. Courts: Saun-
ders, June, September and December.

Dist.—A. D. Walker and H. B. Oliver, Magis-
trates; D. C. Talott, Constable. Courts: Waller's,
on first Friday, and Oliver's, on the last Mon-
day, in March, June, September and December.

Circuit Court—J. C. White and John Darr, Magis-
trates; J. C. White and John Darr, Magis-
trates; H. Lawell, Constable. Courts: first Sat-
urday, and Davis', on the last Friday in March,
June, September and December.

Dist.—H. Lawell, Constable. Courts: first Sat-
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June, September and December.

Dist.—C. White and John Darr, Magis-
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The Shelby News.

AMERICANS SHALL RULE AMERICA.

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Terms in advance. Send us within six months after subscribing, at which time all subscriptions will be due and chargeable with interest.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1855.

Correspondence of The Shelby News.

At Home, Shelby Co., Nov. 20, 1855.

To the Editor of The Shelby News:

We arrived in New Albany on Tuesday morning, before day-break, and making for the ferry-boat to cross to Portland, dimly through the mist and drizzling rain; we caught sight of "The old Kentucky home," on whose shores we were soon deposited, and having a free ticket, took the mud up to our ankles. With a glorious feeling of self-reliance, and with a patriotic contempt for the omnibuses and conveyances we had been accustomed to in the land of God, we "toted" our baggage to the "depot" at the rail-road terminus, repeating to ourselves the beautiful lines of Scott:

"Lives there a man with soul so dead,

Who never to himself hath said,

This is my own, my native land?"

Ye boasting tribes of "Egypt," who land to the skies, your eighteen or twenty Chicago depots;—their high arched roofs, resting on massive columns, covering thousands of square feet of merchandise and produce, and bipeds who are impatient to be on the train of the fiery coursers, that are snorting and screaming to be away;—compare them, if ye can, with the splendid arch above us,—high as the heavens, and span enough to cover your little Chicago, outside lots and all, and—were it not that the roof, just at this moment, was leaking a little fast, we could have become right down enthusiastic on the spot—but the fact is, wet feet, and a rainy November morning, somehow, has a chilling effect on high-latin, and we sneaked under a little shed attached to the tavern near by, where the impatient passengers, tired of listening for the steam-whistle, were putting a little steam into their own whistles, and we—for you see it needed a little something to keep up our patriotism, sympathized with them a little. After waiting in the rain for nearly an hour, and beginning to feel a little hurt at the want of anxiety on the part of the hotel-keepers of Louisville, and citizens of Louisville generally, to usher us into the city, the welcome sound, "cars coming!" greeted our ears, and the train dashed down the incline, the engineer, the whites of his eyes, and his teeth, shining like a light set in darkness to illuminate the track, doing his best to check the engines, and the train, consisting of one car, was crowded with passengers and baggage. As soon as "Thiam" got up a little steam and reversed the engines, we were off full trot to the top of the plane, where we came to a sudden halt—so blow awhile, or, as the engineer "Thiam" expressed it, "dat dead hoss 'bout gin out, jempen."

We soon started again, and were leisurely enjoying the quiet serenity of the land of Nod. It was delightfully refreshing, after all the hurry and rush, the going and coming, the noise and confusion of the last ten days, to get into the quiet retracey of Louisville, where, undisturbed by any of the business racket of Chicago and Milwaukee, the citizens were yet enjoying their quiet snooze, while Main street seemed cozily awaiting the dampness to dry up a little, before letting in too much daylight upon her wares. We were home again—at least but thirty miles from home. The whole city seemed sleepy. The tick, tick, of that clock in the silent bar-room, stole away our reflections—and—we fell asleep too, and slept quietly until awakened, and informed that dinner and the stage were awaiting us. A stage—a wagon! Entering and leaving by two of the greatest avenues to our big City, in a two-horse car and a stage over a turnpike, with grades like the roof of a house! For the last fortnight we had been carried, with the velocity of the wind, from place to place, by a geyser more powerful than that of the slave of the lamp, and we had beheld it under the guidance of man, pouring forth riches untold, wherever it was willed to do so. We had longed for its power to be extended to our own fair home, and mourned over the infatuation, the singular, the blind infatuation, that opposes its introduction. From the moment we returned to our borders, the contrast was ever before our minds, and would not be shut out. We had had dimmed into our ears, by anti-railroad orators at home, the rashness of such an enterprise, and the ruin it was sure to entail; the already flourishing and everywhere prosperous condition of our State, that should be let alone in their unrivaled prosperity. Well, we have contrasted almost worthless soil, traversed by railroads with our own fertile State without them; we have seen, springing up under their influence, cities in the midst of a worthless waste, that will yet rival the world, solely railroad built cities. We had seen villages, with the growth of a year, and the dimensions of fifty years; villages that will surpass cities coeval with their birth—the child with the growth and vigor of the giant. We had seen human habitations, growing up in numbers sufficient to make a village per day; we had seen population crowding to these cities, and adjacent country, in such masses as to compel them to exist awhile in shanties by the roadside, we had seen and heard the rush, and the din of human hives, the like of which our population may never know. We had been astounded by the declarations of a northern orator, that "Northern men thought more with their hands, than Southern men with their heads." At home, we would have indignantly repelled the assertion. Alas!—here, every object before our eyes, every instant of time, endorsed the humiliating declaration. We had seen the rival city of our own emporium, standing on the borders of an abolition State; a hated city, against whom all our prejudices as pro-slavery advocates, were aroused; we have seen that city throw her seductions, in the form of railroads, into the heart and the garden spot of our own great State, and seal away, step by step, county by county, the whole of their produce trade, from our own cherished city, that was forewarned, forearmed; but with that same fatal supineness that is causing our whole State to fall

behind in the progressive prosperity of the age, she has irreversibly lost the trade of that portion, and thousands are subscribed, and subscribing, to connect with the roads of her rival, through all the upper counties of our State, yet not one dollar towards Louisville. All this we had seen, not heard; and when we turned to look for the evidences of our own prosperity, alas for the contrast! Evident, too evident. The shadow without the substance. Where does it show itself? Where is the evidence to be found? Is it evidenced in our villages, with the stamp of a half century, and the dimensions of a year, sinking amidst patches into ruins? Is it evidenced in the falling off of our commercial business within the last fifteen, the last ten years, amounting to more than fifty per cent? (I write within the amount.) Does it exhibit itself in the pinched condition of our mechanics, those pillars of national prosperity, whose daily wages are limited almost to the pay of a negro in the harvest field? Can you point to one of them who has secured a competence by his avocation? Does it show itself in the ruins of our hemp manufactures, in the lack of manufacturers in our villages, beyond the dignity of blacksmith and wheelwright shops? Is it proved by the decline of the census, in our own, and many of the upper counties, the emigration of our hardy sons, and the total lack of migration to our State; our small farms becoming swallowed up in the larger domains of the wealthy monopolist, whose surplus capital permits him to say to the earth, bring forth grass for animals, instead of grain for human food, that I may no longer earn my bread by the sweat of my brow? Is it shown by the several small farms being thus concentrated under one roof, using one-fifth less labor thereon? Is it exhibited in our public works, the architecture, which from the days of old Rome, to the present day, has ever been the evidence of a great and prosperous people? Our road bridges, with the architectural style of a barn with the gable end out, frail to unsafety, and built with so contracted a view to economy, as to forbid all ornament? Is it exhibited by the fact that, one village in twenty can furnish a newspaper, and that one, no matter how ably edited, a drag its slow length along, impounding a proportionate that more than repaid? Does it proclaim itself in our permitting to lay unthought for the vast minerals that lay hidden all over our State, that should build up furnaces, and foundries, for the manufacture by ourselves of the thousand and one articles, of which other States are furnishing at our open doors, and collecting from us in the profit, an immense tax wherewith to build up their interminable railroads, while unanimously we refuse to pay one dime towards our own? Is this our prosperity?—these the evidences? One class prosperous alone, and that class contending that their gains, over and above their expenses, barely pay the interest upon their capital.

Forgive me, Mr. Middleton, and patient reader, the time and space I have occupied, and grant me one more column in this appeal to our well meaning, but mistaken anti-railroad citizens, next week, and I close the letters of X. Y. Z.

Exciting News from Kansas—We have by telegraphic despatches in the Louisville Courier the following very exciting news from Kansas. We fear it is but the beginning of the troubles there:

St. Louis, Nov. 30th.—Exciting and highly important news from Kansas has just been received.

On Thursday, Nov. 29th, near Hickory Point, three Abolitionists, armed with Sharpe's rifles, went to the claim of Mr. Coleman, and perceptively ordered him to leave, allowing him only ten minutes in which to do so, and threatening to shoot him in case of refusal to obey. He immediately left, but shortly afterwards returned well armed. One of the three abolitionists then attempted to shoot him, but his rifle missed fire. Coleman thereupon shot his load, and immediately gave himself up to the authorities for trial.

A mob of Abolitionists, all armed with rifles, soon gathered, and repairing to Coleman's house, drove his wife and children off, set fire to the building and burned it down, together with the houses of other pro-slavery men in that vicinity. Deputy Marshal Jones arrested the leader of the mob, and one other person, and obtained the names of twenty of the mob.

The Abolitionists are now gathering in force at LeCompton, and have demanded the release of their comrades and the surrender of their hands of Coleman.

Governor Shannon has ordered out the militia to aid the Marshal in sustaining the law.

These proceedings have created the most intense excitement among the citizens in the border counties in Missouri, and they are repairing in large numbers to Kansas to offer their services to the Governor to aid in maintaining the laws.

Some sixteen or seventeen houses in all have been burned at Hickory Point, and several citizens in that vicinity are missing.

The Governor of Kansas issued a proclamation calling upon all law-abiding citizens in the territory to suppress the outbreak.

LATER.—INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Nov. 30.

A messenger arrived at Shawnee Mission last night, who states that Deputy Marshal Jones had fifty-two men with him at LeCompton. He also states that all Lawrence is up in arms, that the men are drilling constantly, and that they had in their possession five pieces of artillery.

Weston, Mo., Nov. 30.—The abolition of our law in Douglas county have burnt a number of houses, and driven a number of families, consisting of women and children, to Missouri for refuge.

The latest accounts report that the law-and-order people of the Territory are rallying in large numbers to the assistance of the Sheriff of Douglas county, in the execution of the laws. That officer has by this time an overwhelming force at his command.

Sheriff Jones is acting as Deputy U. S. Marshal, for Douglas and Johnson counties.

STILL LATER.—WESTON, Mo., 30th, P.M.—The greatest excitement continues to exist in Kansas. The officers have been astounded by the declarations of a northern orator, that "Northern men thought more with their hands, than Southern men with their heads." At home, we would have indignantly repelled the assertion. Alas!—here, every object before our eyes, every instant of time, endorsed the humiliating declaration. We had seen the rival city of our own emporium, standing on the borders of an abolition State; a hated city, against whom all our prejudices as pro-slavery advocates, were aroused; we have seen that city throw her seductions, in the form of railroads, into the heart and the garden spot of our own great State, and seal away, step by step, county by county, the whole of their produce trade, from our own cherished city, that was forewarned, forearmed; but with that same fatal supineness that is causing our whole State to fall

From the Louisville Journal of November 28.

Yesterday was a glorious day for the American party of Kentucky. We have not had time to do more than collect items as to the organization of the mass meeting, and a correct record of the speeches.

The meeting was all that the most sanguine had expected. Never was there as much real enthusiasm and truly patriotic ardor manifested in behalf of any political party as was displayed by the numerous delegations in attendance. We regret that we are obliged to defer until to-morrow any further remarks.

The American Mass Meeting.—The meeting was organized at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Delegations were present from almost every county in Kentucky, also from Indiana, Ohio, New York, Massachusetts, Illinois, &c. The counties along the lines of railroad and the Ohio river were very numerously represented; on account of the difficulty of access the delegations from the interior of the State were not so full.

Great enthusiasm prevailed. As delegation after delegation filed into the courthouse, they were received with deafening applause. A national salute was fired by the cannon squad, under the direction of Capt. Albert.

The following is the organization of the meeting:

ORGANIZATION.

E. B. BARTLETT, of Covington, Ky., President.

Vice Presidents.

F. W. Prescott, of Massachusetts. Hon. Silas Stevens, of Indiana. J. H. Beard, of Ohio. Glendale Burke, of Louisiana. R. S. Gant, of Mississippi. Gen. John Williamson, of Pennsylvania. W. B. Brown, of Illinois.

State Vice Presidents.

First district—Dr. A. L. Saunders. Second district—Dr. G. S. White. Third district—Wm. Martin. Fourth district—S. W. Varnon. Fifth district—A. W. Hynes. Sixth district—Charles L. Fox. Seventh district—John Hew. Eighth district—John R. Thornton. Ninth district—Gen. S. S. Williams. Tenth district—John W. Menzies.

Secretaries.

Col. L. A. Whiteley, of Louisville. S. L. Kenyon, of Henderson. A. B. Stark. A. D. Saunders, of Evansville. Col. A. G. Hodges, of Frankfort. John G. Zimmerman. A. M. Brown.

Committee on Resolutions.

First district—Sanford Connelly. Second district—H. C. Hard. Third district—Col. S. D. Burks. Fourth district—Dr. W. F. Scott. Fifth district—J. H. Draffin. Sixth district—Joshua Tevis. Seventh district—J. S. L. Burdett. Eighth district—Judge Geo. Robertson. Ninth district—George W. Gist. Tenth district—V. T. Chambers. State at large—W. S. Pilcher and Geo. B. Kinkead.

Maj. Bartlett, on taking the chair, addressed the meeting in a neat and elegant speech.

While the committee on resolutions were out, Maj. W. T. Ward addressed the meeting with great eloquence and force.

After Major Ward had concluded, the Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

1st. The union of the States, founded originally on political and commercial necessities, affords the best assurance, if not the only guarantee for the future preservation of the liberty and promotion of the prosperity of the American people. It must and shall be maintained.

2d. The General Government should be administered under a strict observance of the limitations upon its powers imposed by the Constitution, and yet by a sufficient use of the powers granted, it should achieve and promote the objects for which it was instituted.

3d. Cherishing our own right of private judgment in matters of religion, we respect the same right in others. As Americans, we are opposed to the union of Church and State. We are opposed to ecclesiastical combinations of whatever sect or denomination, to produce political effect in our country. Advocates of civil liberty, we are staunch advocates also of a free church.

Any attempt by a foreign power to assume political government within the limits of these States, under the pretense of Ecclesiastical jurisdiction, cannot be recognized in any other light than as an assault upon the institutions of America, and we will not sustain any one who advocates, assists, or willingly submits to such interference.

4th. Every government possesses the right to prescribe the terms upon which a foreigner may be admitted to the privileges of citizenship within its jurisdiction. Such privilege to the foreigner is a boon conferred, and is not a right inherent. In this confederacy, where the sovereign power depends for healthy exercise upon the virtue and intelligence of the voter, and his acquaintance with American institutions, the privilege of citizenship should be granted only upon such testas certainly insure qualifications in the person equal to the proper discharge of the civic responsibilities to be assumed. Experience has proved the existing laws touching naturalization to be unsatisfactory and unsafe. To increase the guard around the right of suffrage, and to insure fidelity to the Constitution, founded on a thorough knowledge of and attachment to American institutions, additional legislation is necessary by Congress.

6th. No State of this Union ought to confer the right of suffrage upon any but citizens of the United States.

8th. The people of Kentucky having, in primary assemblies and at the polls, ratified and approved the platform of the American party adopted at Philadelphia in June last, this meeting reaffirms those principles, and calls upon every lover of the country and the Union to assist in maintaining them as the basis of political action.

7th. The American party of Louisville, while they deplore the events of the 6th of August, do not feel in the slightest degree responsible for them, because they know, and make this public declaration of the fact, that no scheme of violence had been concerted, nor was any meditated by them.

They know and declare that the rioting originated from the wanton assaults made by foreigners upon offending citizens who were not meddling with the election. They are not to be drawn into further controversy upon this subject than to express generally that whenever a like occasion shall ex-

hibit similar recklessness and wickedness upon the part of their adversaries, the Americans of Louisville will firmly maintain their rights at every hazard.

After the adoption of the resolutions, Col. Humphrey Marshall was loudly called for, and promised to address the meeting this afternoon, and asked to be permitted to make way for distinguished strangers who were present.

The meeting was addressed by Gen. Williamson, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Sheets, of Indiana, and Mr. Prescott, of Massachusetts, and at two o'clock took a recess until four P. M.

The Meetings last Night.

THE COURT HOUSE MEETING.—Among the eloquent speakers at the American meeting last night, no one was listened to with more profound attention than Hon. H. Marshall. Familiar as we have made with his general sentiments, we now listened to him as the Representative of this Congressional District. Col. Marshall is a native, to the manor born, and is so thoroughly identified with our institutions and sympathies, that whatever public sentiments he may now meet with a hearty response from his enlightened and patriotic constituency.

Prefacing his remarks with some general allusions to his previous speeches during the late spirited canvass, having for his opponent one of the most gifted and chivalrous of Kentucky's sons, Col. Marshall proceeded to say that he entertained an abiding confidence in the rectitude and justice of the objects and aims of the American party. Disclosing all idea of proscription, with which the party was charged by their opponents, the Democrats, or, as they were now more appropriately called, the *Sag Nichts*, he would welcome to our country all who would make it their asylum from the tyrannies of the old world; but he would restrict them in the exercise of the *ruling* power, at least until they had discarded their sympathies for the institutions of despotic countries, and become fully indoctrinated in the liberal principles of our own government.

Col. Marshall then made allusion to the position of parties, as they stood arrayed against each other in the choice of a Speaker to the House of Representatives in the approaching Congress of the United States, and said in allusion to that important measure, the organization of the House, the Southern Democrats would be *fusing* with the Sewardites of New York, to place in the Chair a man from the South, who could side with the Northern Abolitionists and the party of the present Administration. This was his prediction, and in reference to the slavery question. Col. M. said that were his counsels to be followed, no Southern man would be drawn or entangled into the discussion. They would listen to the tirades of the Abolitionists and meet them with their votes. He would not countenance the discussion, and he would not afford it his countenance under any circumstances. But there would be a power to arrest the ambition of those who sought to elevate themselves in the struggle of Northern Abolitionists with Southern Democratic fusion. Col. Marshall expressed his determination to uphold the doctrines and principles of the American party—which he had adopted on mature reflection, and believed them to be the doctrines and sentiments of the founders of the Republic.

I have adopted it from no selfish consideration. I have adopted and intend to pursue it without fear of consequences, from a solemn conviction that it is my duty to my country to do so. I am a single individual. My voice is a weak and a small one; but it shall be devoted to this cause, from a solemn conviction of my heart that I owe to my country that has bestowed on me honors and powers far beyond my deserving. I have no pretensions and no aspirations whatsoever. I mean to preserve the sovereignty of this great country to the people of our country. I am a Kentuckian! I am more than a Kentuckian; I am an American citizen.

Col. Marshall then made allusion to the position of parties, as they stood arrayed against each other in the choice of a Speaker to the House of Representatives in the approaching Congress of the United States, and said in allusion to that important measure, the organization of the House, the Southern Democrats would be *fusing* with the Sewardites of New York, to place in the Chair a man from the South, who could side with the Northern Abolitionists and the party of the present Administration. This was his prediction, and in reference to the slavery question. Col. M. said that were his counsels to be followed, no Southern man would be drawn or entangled into the discussion. They would listen to the tirades of the Abolitionists and meet them with their votes. He would not countenance the discussion, and he would not afford it his countenance under any circumstances. But there would be a power to arrest the ambition of those who sought to elevate themselves in the struggle of Northern Abolitionists with Southern Democratic fusion. Col. Marshall expressed his determination to uphold the doctrines and principles of the American party—which he had adopted on mature reflection, and believed them to be the doctrines and sentiments of the founders of the Republic.

How small—how minute do the questions appear which are now made to do agitate and distract this Union. How small do they appear when compared to the mighty destiny of this great empire. They appear as nothing at all. And yet there are men in this country at one end talking about secession, and at the other about dissolution. One insists on the abolition of slavery, the other replies that each State has the right to have what institutions it pleases under the constitution.

Shall we fall out about this? We are united on a principle of freedom, reciprocal freedom, a perfect independence of one another; on that our Union, our brotherhood and affectionate Union, depends.

Fellow-citizens, I did not intend to make a speech. I rather intended to make my acknowledgments, and offer my thanks to you for this kind of evidence of your regard than to attempt to make a political speech on this occasion. I beg you to excuse me; I thank you for your attention; I thank you for this evidence of your regard beyond



LIBERTY AND UNION—ONE AND INSEPARABLE.
Henri F. Middleton, Editor and Proprietor
"Against the insidious wife of foreign influence, (I conjure you to see me,) fellow citizens, the jealousy of a free people ought to be ever ready to spring up."—*Washington's Farewell Address*.
"The American is one of the most honest foes of a republican government."—*Washington's Farewell Address*.
"The American is one of the most honest foes of a republican government."—*Washington's Farewell Address*.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1855

Of Sales, advertised in the Shelby News, and by bills printed at the News Office.

AT PUBLIC SALE.
December 10: A Tract of Land by J. G. Thompson, and others. See ady.
December 14: Some Stock, &c., by J. W. Goodman. See ady.
December 20: A Negro Woman. See ady.

December 10: Land, etc., by Com'r Sanders and Bohannon. See ady.

December 13: The Personal Estate of S. B. Moxley, deceased. Farm of Mrs. S. W. Adams. See ady.

December 20: The Property of Wm. and Geo. W. Harrison. See ady and bills.

January 4: Negroes by Commissioner Bohannon. See advertisement.

AT PRIVATE SALE:

A fine Farm by James L. and Thomas I. Long.

Judith W. Gill's very desirable Farm, near Clayville.

The Town of Philip Adams. See ady.

The Fine Residence of Mrs. Lane, in Shelbyville.

Residence of W. A. Jones. See ady.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

That Notice. Those interested would do well to read that last notice of Rowden & Co.

Catch Him. See the advertisement of Thomas B. Posey, offering \$100 reward for a horse thief.

Dissolution. Burnett and Zaring having dissolved partnership, give notice of the fact, and call for immediate settlement with their customers.

Continues. Henry Burnett continues the Cabinet Making business, and requests a continuance of the custom of his friends.

Negro Woman for sale. See the advertisement of a negro woman for sale, by the Executors of Joel Smith, dec'd.

See Letter List.

Louisville Advertisement.

Watch, Clocks, Jewelry, &c. We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Rutherford and Brooks, Louisville. They have a splendid collection of goods, and are prepared to fill all orders entrusted to them. Mr. S. Sharrod, well known to the citizens of this country as an excellent workman, is engaged in their Watch Department.

New York Advertisement.

Sewing Machines. The attention of readers is called to the advertisement of Singers Sewing Machines. There is no question, we presume, of their superiority.

Omitted.—We are compelled to omit the advertising favors of Mr. EDWARD BRINLY and of Mr. JOHN A. DICKINSON, until next week.

To our friend J. R. S. BOND, Esq., of the Clermont (Ohio) Courier, we are indebted for the following notice:

We notice with pleasure that our old friend, H. F. MIDDLETON, editor of the Shelby (Ky.) News, has been presented with a silver Pitcher and Goblet, by his American neighbors, for his earnest and successful advocacy of American sentiments. Many years ago, our first "sit" as a journeyman printer was in the News office, when the editor was as devoted to the spread of American principles as he is now; although, at that early day, he had no powerful party to back him. From that time to the present, he has labored faithfully, against the winds and tides of politics, until he can see that "bread cast upon the water shall return after many days." Mr. MIDDLETON has shown, like his ancestor, ROBERT FULTON, that "In the bright lexicon of youth, which fate reserves for a glorious manhood, there is no such word as FAIL."

Mrs. WRIGHT, wife of Gov. WRIGHT, of Indiana, a lady of Kentucky, died on last Saturday.

Judge DOUGLAS, who has been lying very ill at Terre Haute, for several weeks, is reported convalescent. He expects to be able to reach Washington by the 1st of January.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Legislature of South Carolina assembled on the 26th ult. The Governor's message was sent in on the 27th. It is a very short document, and very properly devoted mainly to State affairs.

FROM OREGON.—News from Oregon state that the ravages of the Indians are growing serious, from Puget's Sound to Shasta. The Indians had made a simultaneous attack upon the whites and massacred a large number. Volunteers were turning out in all directions. The U. S. troops, under Major Fitzgerald, had also turned out in pursuit. Nearly all the tribes north of Columbia river have confederated and sworn to exterminate the Americans. A band of 1,500 attacked a small force of the U. S. troops at Puget Sound, under Major Haller and forced them to retreat. The latter had been reinforced by nine companies, volunteers, called out by Gov. CURRY and supplied with ammunition by the sloops-of-war Decatur and revenue cutter Jefferson Davis, and were about to assume the offensive.

FRANKFORT R. R. BRIDGE.—In consequence of the number of railroad bridges falling whilst trains are passing over them, the President and Superintendent of the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, have given orders to cease running the passenger trains over the suspension bridge at Frankfort;—the passengers being landed on either side and walk over.

A new bridge is to be built as soon as practicable.

E. B. BARTLETT, Esq., President of the National Council, has issued the following notices to the Order in the United States:

NATIONAL AMERICAN COUNCIL, Executive Office, Covington, Ky., November 28, 1855.

TO THE AMERICAN ORDER IN THE UNITED STATES.—Be it known that at the annual meeting of the National Council in June, 1855, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a convention, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, be held in Philadelphia on the 22d of February, 1856, to be composed of delegates elected by the subordinate councils, one in each Congressional district, and two by each State council as Senatorial delegates at large.

In consequence of the existence of this resolution, and to give it full effect, I hereby proclaim and make it known that, without delay, the councils of the Order in each Congressional district in each State, and that each State council shall proceed to elect delegates to represent them in said National Convention, appointed by said resolution; and, to secure a full representation, it is recommended that for each Congressional and State delegate, two alternates be at the same time chosen by each district and State council.

E. B. BARTLETT, President National Council, U. S. N. A.

TO THE AMERICAN ORDER IN THE UNITED STATES.—In accordance with section 3 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the National Council of the United States of North America, authorizing the President to call a special meeting "upon the written request of five delegates representing five State Councils," the provisions of said section having been complied with, by the authority of said constitution, notice is hereby given to the several State Councils and to the delegates to the National Council that there will be a special meeting of said council to be held in Philadelphia on Monday, the 18th day of February next, for the transaction of such business as may be brought before it.

E. B. BARTLETT, President National Council, U. S. N. A.

U. S. GOVERNMENT STOCK.—It is stated at some \$55,000 of U. S. Government stocks came over from England in the last summer for redemption, under the advertisement of the Secretary of the Treasury, trying to pay gold for them. The Washington Star suggests that the war articles of the London Times are probably designed only to check the disposition of English capitalists to send money over here to investment on account of the existing disturbed state of English financial affairs, but to frighten them as far as possible into easing the stock of bullion in England by realizing at once, through the sale of American securities as they now hold.

The Game.—The anti-American press of the South, and especially of Kentucky, constantly harping on the nomination, the subsequent withdrawal, of PASSAGE WILLIAMSON, for the office of Canal Commissioner of Pennsylvania, by the Black Republicans. The anti-Americans say, that the withdrawal was because of the agreement between the Americans and Black Republicans. But it appears the contrary.—The withdrawal was the benefit of PLUMMER, the Pierce candidate. The Philadelphia Bulletin, a newspaper, with Democratic and Black Republican tendencies, in an article on the result of the election, says:

"It cannot be doubted but that Plummer received a majority of the Abolition votes at the recent election. * * * We are surmises that Williamson was withdrawn to facilitate the election of Plumm-

Congress.—This body assembled Monday. The telegraph wires were, as usual, down; and consequently we have but the result of the first ballot in the House for Speaker.—It was as follows:

Richardson, of Ill., (Dem.) 74; Fuller, of Pa., (American) 17; Campbell, of Ohio, (Black Republican) 53; Banks, of Mass., (K. N. Abolitionist) 21; H. Marshall, of Ky., (American) 30; Hennington, of N. J., 7; necessary to an election 113.

We cannot even guess whether an organization was effected.

Later from Kansas.—In the Louisville Courier of yesterday, we have further news, telegraphed exclusively to that paper, from Kansas. The Abolition outlaws are all well armed with Sharpe's rifles, and number over 1000 men. They are determined to resist Gov. SHANNON, and even the General Government. Gen. LANE is the leader of the Abolitionists.

On Saturday last, Gov. SHANNON applied to President Pierce, by telegraph, for assistance from the U. S. troops at Fort Riley and Leavenworth, and until such aid is granted nothing will be done, unless the excitement of the parties concerned will bring on the crisis before. If so, many valuable lives will be lost.

From Independence, Mo., it was telegraphed to the Courier last night that there is great excitement all through this upper country, and overwhelming numbers are pouring from every direction into the territory to sustain the laws.

Gen. LANE is entrenching himself and throwing up breastworks. He is also bringing up beacon-lights, which can be seen twenty-five miles from Lawrence, and bids defiance.

AMERICANISM IN GEORGIA.—We learn from Savannah, that Hon. WM. G. DAWSON, ex-member of Congress from Georgia, expresses great confidence in the eventual success of the American cause, and does not despair of redeeming the State at the ensuing Presidential election. Already, says the Savannah Republican, an important change is taken place among those old Whigs who were decoyed off during the late contest.

Commercial Intelligence.—
CORRECTED UP TO MONDAY EVENING.

The Hog Market.—We presume, from what we can learn, that one-half the hogs of Shelby have been sold,—principally at \$5 gross. Some are holding back for higher prices.

The Louisville Journal of Monday says:

For the last two days the market has been very quiet. The warm weather on Saturday put a stop to killing, and it, as well as unfavorable advice, depressed the market. Last evening the weather turned cold, and operations were at once recommenced at some of the houses. The pens are now pretty well filled, and many hogs are on the way. If, therefore, the weather continues favorable, an active business will be done during the present week. We have heard of no sales, and quote nominally at \$6 25 to \$8 50—marking that some operators decline purchasing at the outside figure. We have heard of the sale of 300 hogs No. 1 lard at 10 cents, and 100 lbs rump pork at \$13 50.

The Courier of the same date gives the following:

Hogs.—THE SLAUGHTER AROUND THE FALLS.—We hear no sales or changes since our Saturday report, but remark a decided dull market for hogs, the prevailing quotation being \$6 50 nett. This is above the Cincinnati market. Hogs there on Saturday were quoted at \$6 25 @ \$7 37. The packing this season has been very backward, as compared with previous years. The aggregate number of hogs slaughtered around the falls this season, up to last evening, is as follows:

Hogs killed. Hogs in pen.

Hunt, Hall & Co. 17,931 2,952

Owens & Co. 6,165 2,436

A. S. White & Co. 6,188 3,000

Atkinson, Thomas & Co. 6,220 3,000

Huffman, Hamilton & Co. 1,343

W. Jarvis & Co. 1,618 763

Hamilton, Ricketts & Co. 1,500

Total. 40,066 11,201

Thus it will be seen that the total number of hogs slaughtered, thus far, this season, is only 40,066 head. At the same period last season fully 140,000 head were killed, which makes the operations, up to the present time, 100,000 hogs behind last year.

The Cincinnati Gazette publishes the following extract from a private letter of the 28th, from New York:

The provision market has been very dull for the last few days, and notwithstanding mess pork is offering at \$19 for February delivery, which would be \$6 for hogs in your market, there is little disposition to operate. Dealers are anxiously awaiting the steamer, to know what action the British Government will take in the pork and beef contracts. Large offers have gone forward from this country, and the result of Government contracts will influence prices here. Long middles, deliverable in January, clear, could be had at 10 1/2; with ribs, for January and February, have been sold at 9 1/2, yet favorite brands would bring 9 1/2. Prime lard for December will bring 12, and for January 11 1/2. Fancy hams, desirable brands, 13 1/2 has been offered for future delivery.

At Indianapolis, hogs are quoted at \$5 75 to \$5 90 act.

(From the Louisville Courier.)

LOUISVILLE MARKET.—BAGGING AND ROPE.—We hear of small sales at 16@17c; and rope at 6@7c.

COTTON AND COTTON YARNS.—Sales of middling at 7@11c; batting, 10@11c. Cotton yarns are firm at 8@10c per doz., &c. per oz. for cash.

COTAGE.—&c.—Small sales Manila cordage at 16@18c; and tarred cordage at 12@15c per lb. Sales being high twice at 12@13c; packing twice, 2@20c.

CANDLES.—Sperm candles, 4@5c; star candles, 7@8c per dozen; 10@11c per dozen; 12@13c per dozen; 14@15c per dozen; 16@17c per dozen; 18@19c per dozen; 20@21c per dozen; 22@23c per dozen; 24@25c per dozen; 26@27c per dozen; 28@29c per dozen; 30@31c per dozen; 32@33c per dozen; 34@35c per dozen; 36@37c per dozen; 38@39c per dozen; 40@41c per dozen; 42@43c per dozen; 44@45c per dozen; 46@47c per dozen; 48@49c per dozen; 50@51c per dozen; 52@53c per dozen; 54@55c per dozen; 56@57c per dozen; 58@59c per dozen; 60@61c per dozen; 62@63c per dozen; 64@65c per dozen; 66@67c per dozen; 68@69c per dozen; 70@71c per dozen; 72@73c per dozen; 74@75c per dozen; 76@77c per dozen; 78@79c per dozen; 80@81c per dozen; 82@83c per dozen; 84@85c per dozen; 86@87c per dozen; 88@89c per dozen; 90@91c per dozen; 92@93c per dozen; 94@95c per dozen; 96@97c per dozen; 98@99c per dozen; 100@101c per dozen; 102@103c per dozen; 104@105c per dozen; 106@107c per dozen; 108@109c per dozen; 110@111c per dozen; 112@113c per dozen; 114@115c per dozen; 116@117c per dozen; 118@119c per dozen; 120@121c per dozen; 122@123c per dozen; 124@125c per dozen; 126@127c per dozen; 128@129c per dozen; 130@131c per dozen; 132@133c per dozen; 134@135c per dozen; 136@137c per dozen; 138@139c per dozen; 140@141c per dozen; 142@143c per dozen; 144@145c per dozen; 146@147c per dozen; 148@149c per dozen; 150@151c per dozen; 152@153c per dozen; 154@155c per dozen; 156@157c per dozen; 158@159c per dozen; 160@161c per dozen; 162@163c per dozen; 164@165c per dozen; 166@167c per dozen; 168@169c per dozen; 170@171c per dozen; 172@173c per dozen; 174@175c per dozen; 176@177c per dozen; 178@179c per dozen; 180@181c per dozen; 182@183c per dozen; 184@185c per dozen; 186@187c per dozen; 188@189c per dozen; 190@191c per dozen; 192@193c per dozen; 194@195c per dozen; 196@197c per dozen; 198@199c per dozen; 200@201c per dozen; 202@203c per dozen; 204@205c per dozen; 206@207c per dozen; 208@209c per dozen; 210@211c per dozen; 212@213c per dozen; 214@215c per dozen; 216@217c per dozen; 218@219c per dozen; 220@221c per dozen; 222@223c per dozen; 224@225c per dozen; 226@227c per dozen; 228@229c per dozen; 230@231c per dozen; 232@233c per dozen; 234@235c per dozen; 236@237c per dozen; 238@239c per dozen; 240@241c per dozen; 242@243c per dozen; 244@245c per dozen; 246@247c per dozen; 248@249c per dozen; 250@251c per dozen; 252@253c per dozen; 254@255c per dozen; 256@257c per dozen; 258@259c per dozen; 260@261c per dozen; 262@263c per dozen; 264@265c per dozen; 266@267c per dozen; 268@269c per dozen; 270@271c per dozen; 272@273c per dozen; 274@275c per dozen; 276@277c per dozen; 278@279c per dozen; 280@281c per dozen; 282@283c per dozen; 284@285c per dozen; 286@287c per dozen; 288@289c per dozen; 290@291c per dozen; 292@2

The Garland.

LET US BE HAPPY.—BY ELIZA COOK.

Oh! let us be happy when friends gather round us; When the world may have shadowed our lot; When the rose-branded looks of affection have bound us Let the cold chain of carelessness bind and forget; And say, Truest and dearest is only ideal.

The Truth and Devotion are blessings unknown:

For he who believes every heart as unreal,

Has nothing to live for but his own.

Oh! let us be happy when friends gather round us;

When the world's presence is the dearest and best,

For the pulse always beats to most heavenly measure,

When love and good-will sweep the strings of the

breeze.

Oh! let us be happy, when moments of meeting Bring those to our side who illumine our eyes;

And tho' Folly, perchance, shall be at the gate,

Let the laughter of Joy echo over our bosoms,

As the hum of the bee for the mid-summer flowers:

For this honey of happiness is from Love's blossoms,

And is found in the hive of these happy hours.

Then let us be happy when moments of pleasure bring:

How it brought to our presence the dearest and best,

For the pulse always beats to most heavenly measure,

When love and good-will sweep the strings of the

breeze.

Let us not spirit too sad and too weary,

To yield the kind word, and the mirth-light smile;

The heart, like the trees, must bear fruit in the season,

Let us say, in our pride, that we care not for others,

And live in our wealth like an ox in his stall;

Tis the commerce of love, with ours' and brothers'

Helps to pay our great debt to the Father of All,

How bright to our presence the dearest and best,

For the pulse beats with more heavenly measure,

When love and good-will sweep the strings of the

breeze.

days," replied Ellen, her voice slightly faltering.

Her companion looked at her searching-

for a few moments, and then said:

"You have never met him?"

"Never."

"But when you do meet him, the repug-

nance you now feel may instantly vanish."

"Never!"

"But when you do meet him, the repug-

nance you now feel may instantly vanish."

A shadow passed over Ellen's face, and

she answered in a voice that showed the

remark—the tone of which conveyed more

than the words themselves—to have been

felt as a question of her constancy.

"The WINTER OF THE HEART."—It is

never come upon you. Live so that angels

may protect you from this terrible evil—the

winter of the heart.

Let no chilling influence freeze up the

fountains of sympathy and happiness in its

depths; no cold burthen settle over its

withered hopes, like snow on the faded flow-

ers, no rude blasts of discontent and

shriek through its all disconcerted

chambers.

Your life path may lead you through

trials which for a time seem utterly to

impede your progress and shut out the very

light of heaven from your anxious gaze.

Penury may take the place of ease and

plenty; your luxurious room be exchang-

ed for a single lonely room—the soft couch

for a straw pallet—the rich viands for the

coarse food of the poor. Summer friends

may forsake you, and the upiting world

pass you, with scarcely a look or word of

compassion.

You may be forced to toil wearily, steady-

on to earn a livelihood; you may en-

counter fraud, and the base avarice that

will extort the last farthing, till you well

turn in disgust from your fellow beings.

Death may sever the dear ties that bind

you earth, and leave you in feeble dark-

ness. That noble, manly boy, that sole

hope of your declining years, may be taken

from you while your spirit clings to him

with a wild tenacity which even the shad-

ow of the tomb cannot subdue.

But amid all these sorrows, do not come

to the conclusion that nobody ever was so

deeply afflicted as you are, and abandon

every anticipation of "better days" in the

unknown future.

Do not loose your faith in human ex-
cellency, because your confidence has been

betraved, nor believe that friendship is only

a delusion, and love a bright phantom which

gilds away from your grasp.

Do not think you are fated to be misera-
ble because you are disappointed in your ex-
pectations, and baffled in your pursuits.

Do not declare that God has forsaken

you when your way is hedged about with

thorns, or repine sinfully when he calls

your dear ones to the land beyond the

grave.

Curing bacon is like the Irishman's mode

of making punch. He said: "Put in the

sugar, then fill it up with whisky, and ev-
ery drop of water you put in that spoils

the punch." Just so with curing bacon: after following the directions given above, ev-
ery "drop" of smoke you put about it spoils the bacon.—*Portage Democrat.*

The day at length came upon which Ed-
ward Hamden was to arrive. Ellen ap-
peared in the morning with a disturbed air. It was plain to the closely observing eyes of her aunt that she had not passed a night of refreshing sleep.

"I trust, my dear niece," she said, after it had been referred from the breakfast table, where but little food had been taken, "that you will now exhibit towards Edward, on meeting him, any of the pre-conceived and unjust antipathy you entertain. Let your feelings, at least, remain uncommitted for against him."

"There is the very foundation of a true
marriage—freedom of choice and consent.

"There would be no freedom of choice on his part, and no privilege of consent on mine. Happiness could not follow such a union, and to enter into it would be doing a great wrong. No, aunt, I cannot receive Edward in any other way than a stranger for such he may have been."

"There is a clause in your father's will that you may have forgotten, Ellen," said her aunt.

"That which makes me penniless, if I do not marry Edward Hamden?—I have not forgotten it, aunt."

"And you mean to brave that conse-
quence?" said the aunt.

"In a choice of evils we always take the
least." Ellen's voice trembled.

Mrs. Ravensworth did not reply for some
moments. While she sat silent, the half-
closed door near which Ellen stood, and
towards which her aunt's back was turned, was
softly opened, and a handsome youth, be-
tween whom and Ellen glances of intelligence
instantly passed, presented the star-
ted maiden with a beautiful white rose,
and then noiselessly retired.

It was nearly a minute before Mrs. Ra-
vensworth resumed the light employment
in which she was engaged, and as she did
so she said—"Many a foolish young girl
gets her head turned with those gay gal-
lants at our fashionable watering-places,
and imagines that she has won a heart,
when the object of her vain regard never
felt the throb of a truly unselfish and noble
imulse."

The crimson deepened on Ellen's cheeks

and brow, and as she lifted her eyes, she
saw herself in a large mirror opposite, with
her aunt's calm eyes steadily fixed upon her.

To turn her face partly away, so that
it could no longer be reflected from the
mirror, was the work of an instant. In a
few moments she said—"Let young and
foolish girls get their heads turned if they
will; but I trust I am in no danger."

"I am not so sure of that! Those who
think themselves most secure, are generally
in the greatest danger. Who is the youth
with whom you danced last evening? I
do not remember to have seen him here
before."

"His name is Evelyn." There was a
slight tremor in Ellen's voice.

"How came you to know him?"

"I met him here last season, and I dan-
ced with him last night. Was there any
harm that?" The maiden's voice had

regained its firmness.

"I didn't say there was!" replied Mrs.

Ravensworth, who again relapsed into si-
lence. Not long after she said—"I think
we shall return to London on Thursday."

"So soon!" Ellen spoke in a disappoin-
ted voice.

"Do you find it so very pleasant here?"
said the aunt a little ironically.

"I have not complained of its being dull,
aunt," replied Ellen; "but if you wish to
return on Thursday, I will be ready to ac-
company you."

Soon after this, Ellen Hamden left her
aunt's room, and went to one of the draw-
ing-rooms of the hotel at which they were
staying, where she sat near the bow-win-
dow that overlooked a beautiful promenade.
She had been here but a few moments, when she was joined by a handsome youth,
to whom Ellen said—"How could you ven-
ture to the door of my aunt's parlor. I'm
half afraid she detected your presence; for
she said immediately afterwards, that we
should return to London on the day after
tomorrow."

"So soon? Well, I'll be there next week,
and it will be strange if, with your con-
sent, we don't meet often."

"Edward Hamden is expected in a few

days," replied Ellen, her voice slightly falter-
ing.

Her companion looked at her searching-

for a few moments, and then said:

"You have never met him?"

"Never!"

"But when you do meet him, the repug-

nance you now feel may instantly vanish."

"Never!"

"But when you do meet him, the repug-

nance you now feel may instantly vanish."

A shadow passed over Ellen's face, and

she answered in a voice that showed the

remark—the tone of which conveyed more

than the words themselves—to have been

felt as a question of her constancy.

"The WINTER OF THE HEART."—It is

never come upon you. Live so that angels

may protect you from this terrible evil—the

winter of the heart.

Let no chilling influence freeze up the

fountains of sympathy and happiness in its

depths; no cold burthen settle over its

withered hopes, like snow on the faded flow-

ers, no rude blasts of discontent and

shriek through its all disconcerted

chambers.

"Most happily! My heart swells with

gladness almost to bursting," came mur-
muring from the lips of the joyful maiden.

"Can one whose heart is all unknown to

me, who must think of me with a feeling of

dislike because of bonds and pledges, prove

to a nearer or a dearer friend than—?"

Ellen did not finish the sentence. But that was the remark—the tone of which conveyed